July 1831.

Part 171,

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence,

TO BE CONTINUED MONTHLY,

OF THE

Botanical Cabinet,

CONSISTING OF

COLOURED DELINEATIONS

OF

PLANTS

FROM ALL COUNTRIES:

WITH

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF EACH, DIRECTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT, &c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS.

THE PLATES BY

GEORGE COOKE.

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1831.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Rare Book
SB407
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1831
v.18

THE BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

of

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XVIII

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London, Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill:*
Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, *Paternoster Row:*

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney.*
1831.

MO. BOT. GARDEN

G. Loddiges Del.

Berberis glumacea.

No. 1701.

BERBERIS GLUMACEA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

••••••••

This interesting plant was first discovered by Mr. Menzies, at the mouth of the Columbia river, and is common in shady Pine forests on the coast of the Pacific. Seeds of it were brought to the Horticultural Society by Mr. Douglas. Our plant flowered in the month of April: it had been kept in a greenhouse, but there seems to be good reason to believe that it will bear our climate out of doors. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and should be planted in loam and peat soil.

Erica plumosa.

No. 1702.

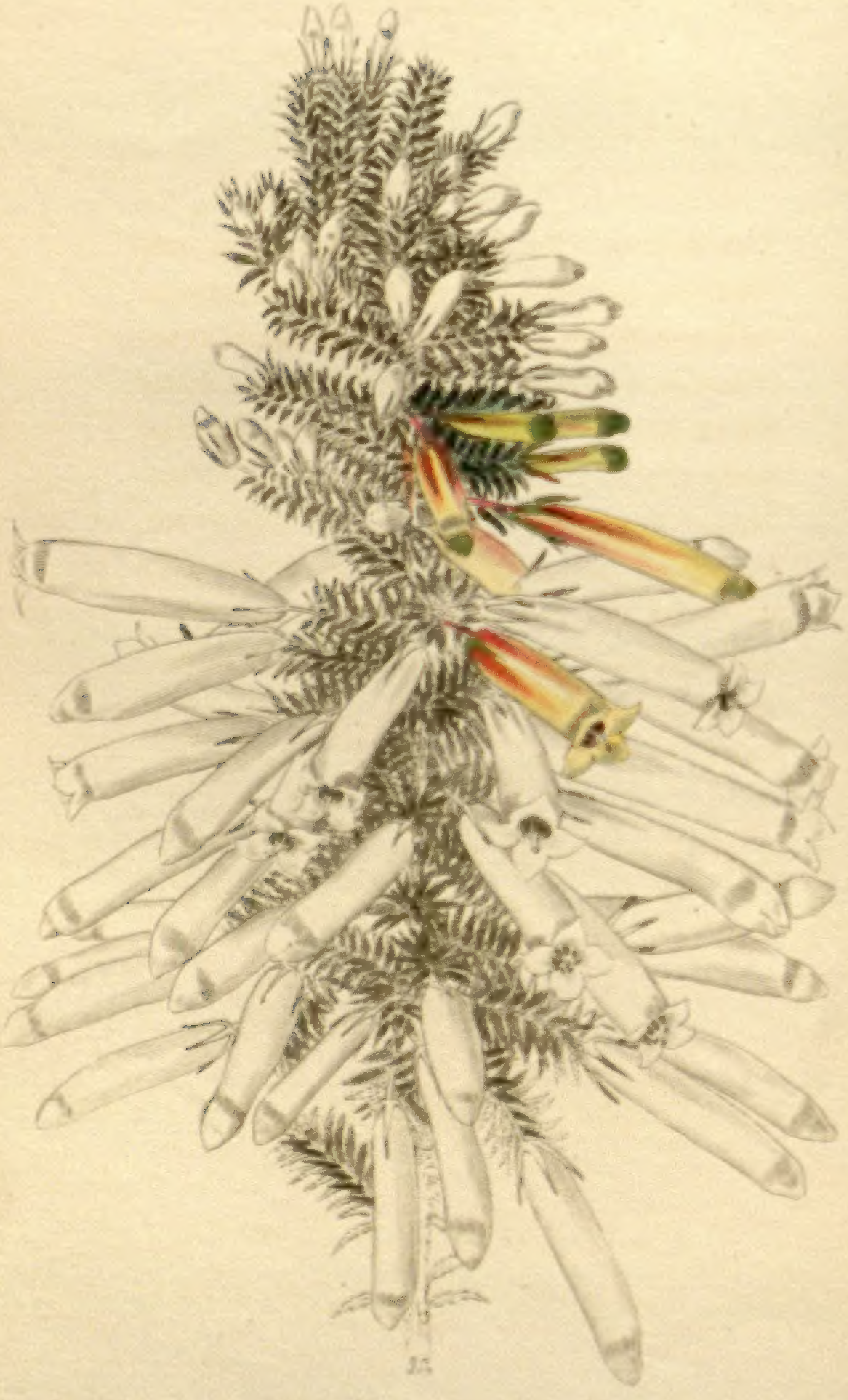
ERICA PLUMOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing species was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1800. It grows to about the height of two feet, and flowers during the greater part of the year, but never very full at any one time.

It will propagate by cuttings, and requires merely shelter from frost in a light, airy greenhouse. The soil should be peat.



Erica serratifolia

No. 1703.

ERICA SERRATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1796: it is of low bushy growth, well covered with leaves, which are minutely toothed at their edges. It flowers at various seasons, but generally in the latter parts of summer and autumn, lasting a very long while. It is readily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth, requiring the usual protection, and as large a portion of fresh air as possible, for it will support any degree of cold short of actual frost.

Loddiges Delt

Anemone acutipetala

No. 1704.

ANEMONE ACUTIPETALA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

A native of Switzerland, introduced in 1819 by Mr. Schleicher, and flowers with us in April: its flowers are large and shewy, and it is perfectly hardy. It will not increase much excepting by seeds, which we have not yet got to ripen with us. The soil should be light loam.

Viewing such a pleasing flower ought to exhilarate our minds, and lead them up towards the Great Author of it, and us, and all things; for, as is beautifully observed by Bishop Burnet, "True religion is a perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one that feels it active and strong within him. Of this I write with the more concern and emotion, because I have felt this the true, and indeed the only joy, which runs through a man's heart and life. It is that which has been for many years my greatest support: I rejoice daily

in it: I feel from it the earnest of that supreme joy, which I pant and long for. I am sure there is nothing else can afford any true or complete happiness."

Bignonia gracilis

No. 1705.

BIGNONIA GRACILIS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* — *Order.* *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

We believe this is from South America, but have no certain evidence. It climbs rapidly, to a great height: although so slender, in a few years our plant reached the top of our largest stove, 50 feet from the spot where the root was planted. It fastens itself by the three short, but sharp and strong hooks, with which every leaf is furnished, which will take hold of any thing with great firmness. The flowers come out in April: they are, like most of this genus, very shewy. It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

Being not very tender, it is a desirable plant to cover any of the colder parts of a stove where a more delicate article would not thrive.

No. 1706.

AUBRIETIA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILICULOSA.*

....

This is a pretty little spring plant: it was introduced in 1821: it is a native of the South of Europe, flowers plentifully in April, and is quite hardy and perennial. A very suitable plant for artificial rock work: it also grows well in a small pot in light loamy earth. It may be increased without difficulty by separating the roots.

Camellia japonica *Pæoniæflora*.

No. 1707.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *Rossii*.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA*.

....

This is a very fine variety, and was raised by the late Mr. Wm. Ross, of Stoke Newington, who was an unassuming and ingenious cultivator, and one of the first persons who obtained new varieties of these popular plants from seeds.

It possesses the valuable quality of lasting for a very long time before it fades: the flowers are moreover of a noble size and rich colour, and being freely produced, it is doubtless one of the most desirable kinds. Its treatment should be like that of the other Camellias: it is also increased in a similar way by ingrafting upon the single stock.

Pimelea diosmæfo[illegible]

No. 1708.

PIMELIA DIOSMÆFOLIA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New Holland, and is nearly related to decussata and rosea, between which it ranks intermediately. It is a very pleasing kind, flowering in long succession during the summer months. It requires the greenhouse protection, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1709.

GOVENIA SUPERBA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This elegant plant we suspect to be the Maxillaria superba of De la Llave, which as well as his other and kindred species, Liliacea, would appear to differ generically from true Maxillariæ. In this we have the concurrent authority of our very discerning friend Mr. Lindley, who has also kindly suggested the above name, in honour of a gentleman well known to most persons who interest themselves in the more refined and ornamental branches of Horticulture.

Our plant was received from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa, in the autumn of 1828, and flowered in March 1831. The scape was two feet in height. The flowers, which expand before the leaves are fully developed, have a delicate fragrance, and, like most of this class, are very durable.

It requires the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth, with a little sand. We have not yet been able to increase it.

No. 1710.

ARABIS UNDULATA.

Class. *TETRADYNAMIA* Order. *SILICULOSA.*

....

This is a native of the South of Europe, and was introduced in 1823. It appears to be perennial, although in some of the books it is called annual. It is of very low growth, and flowers in April, being a proper plant for rock work. Its early pure white flowers make it an acceptable subject also for a pot, among the herbaceous collection. It increases without difficulty, and should be potted in light loam.

Aug. 1831.

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Pultenæa mucronata

No. 1711.

PULTENÆA MUCRONATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New Holland, and has been lately introduced. It is a dwarf shrubby plant, growing upright, and flowering in April: the leaves end in a small sharp rather hooked point. It is necessary to keep it in the greenhouse, and it should be potted in sandy peat earth. It is with difficulty increased by cuttings, and much better by seed, if it can be procured.

No. 1712.

RUELLIA SABINIANA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This elegant plant is a native of what is called the Pundian Mountain, bordering on the district of Sylhet, in Northern India. It was named by Dr. Wallich in compliment to Joseph Sabine, Esq. who was for so many years the Honorary Secretary of the Horticultural Society.

With us it flowers in April, and continues long in succession, although each flower lasts but a single day. It requires the stove, and will increase readily by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

No. 1713.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

This has lately been introduced from the Mauritius: it is a native of Madagascar, discovered in the province of Emirne, by Professor Bojer. It appears to be a dwarf plant. Our specimens, none of which were a foot in height, flowered in the months of March and April, lasting a long time in beauty. Their colour is unusually rich. The plant requires the stove. It may be increased by cuttings, which should be planted in loam and peat.

Andromeda polifolia *grandiflora*

No. 1714.

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA *grandiflora.*

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing little plant is a native of Russia: it is undoubtedly the variety figured by Pallas in Flora Rossica, Plate 71, B. He describes it as a native of Ingria, growing a foot high. With us it flowers in April abundantly, when it is very ornamental. Of course it is perfectly hardy, and should be planted in a border of peat earth and loam: it may be increased either by separation or by layers.

To whatever part of the world we turn our eyes, we see the wonders of Creation, all replete with beauty, still inviting us to thank and praise their Glorious Author. But oh how grateful ought we ever to be for His unspeakable goodness, in revealing His Heavenly will in His Holy Scriptures! How should the christian revere those sacred oracles—that treasure which is truly inestimable. " And therefore he is taken

up in the study of Redemption, because he can no where so clearly see the Love and Loveliness of God, as in the Face of a Redeemer, even in the wonders of Love, revealed in Christ, and he studieth there, that Love may kindle Love!"

No. 1715.

CATTLEYA GUTTATA.

Class. GYNANDRIA *Order.* MONANDRIA.

....

This extraordinary plant is a native of Brazil. It was introduced by the Right Hon. R. Gordon to the garden of the Horticultural Society, whence we received it. It flowered in March, lasting a long time. The flowers are very delicately fragrant. It must be constantly kept in the stove, and is likely to continue very scarce, as it rarely puts out any offsets. Our plant seems to succeed pretty well in a pot in vegetable earth.

Erica vestita *blanda*

No. 1716.

ERICA VESTITA *blanda.*

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This usually flowers in May or June: it is a fine variety of the Erica vestita, the origin of which is uncertain. In its foliage it much resembles the coccinea, but it grows more regularly and fuller of branches; the flowers are also similarly formed and disposed, differing only in colour. It requires the protection of a light airy greenhouse, with all possible exposure to the open air. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth, and in pretty large sized pots.

Erica tenuiflora

No. 1717.

ERICA TENUIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was one of the many fine Heaths which were collected about the years 1801 and 1802, by Mr. Niven, for George Hibbert, Esq. In splendid appearance it must certainly yield to many sorts, but it has the (among Heaths) rare property of being exceedingly fragrant, and more particularly so in the night, which makes it very acceptable.

It requires no other treatment than is recommended for the rest of this elegant Genus, and like most of them may be increased without much difficulty by cuttings.

...ges del.

Berberis aquifolium.

No. 1718.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the West Coast of North America, brought to the Horticultural Society by Mr. Douglas. It appears to differ from the fascicularis which is from California. The plant is more erect, and the heads of flowers more compact; the leaves are larger and less sinuate. We have kept it in a greenhouse, but it will probably bear the cold of our winters out of doors. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings: layers will probably be a better mode: the soil should be peat and loam.

Calathea longibracteata

No. 1719.

CALATHEA LONGIBRACTEATA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, and was sent home to the Horticultural Society in 1824 by their indefatigable collector, Mr. Douglas.

It flowers in April, and is of long duration: the stems and leaves together are seldom two feet high. It requires the constant protection of the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots. The soil should be loam and peat.

Schivereckia podolica

No. 1720.

SCHIVERECKIA PODOLICA.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILICULOSA.*

This is a pretty little early plant, flowering in April: it has been named after a Russian botanist. It is a native of Volhynia and Podolia, and with us does not exceed a few inches in height. It is perennial, and may be increased by separating the root. The soil should be light loam.

Sept. 1831.

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No. 1721.

IBERIS TENOREANA.

Class. *TETRADYNAMIA* Order. *SILICULOSA.*

....

This is a native of Naples, and was introduced about the year 1822: it has received its name from M. De Candolle, in compliment to Professor Tenore, who first published it under the name of Cepeæfolia, a name which belonged to another plant.

It is a very pretty little half shrubby perennial, producing its delicate flowers in profusion in May. We have found it sufficiently hardy to bear our winters. It may be increased by separating the roots or by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

Phlox procumbens.

No. 1722.

PHLOX PROCUMBENS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This plant has been lately brought into cultivation: it is perennial, and quite hardy. Its elegant flowers come out in May, and last a considerable time. It may be increased by separating the roots or by cuttings, and should be planted in light loam, either in a pot or a border: its height does not exceed a few inches, the branches trailing on the ground, which it adorns with its beauties, exhilarating the mind, and directing it upwards to the All-Gracious Source of every thing; whose blessed word, under every circumstance of this varied life, is so cheering to the heart.

"That field of promise, how it flings abroad
Its odours o'er the Christian's thorny road!
The soul, reposing on assured relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief;
Forgets her labour as she toils along,
Weeps tears of joy, and bursts into a song."

No. 1723.

GREVILLEA SULPHUREA.

Class. *TETRANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales: we raised it from seeds in 1826. Mr. Brown has described it in his valuable Supplementum, which he has lately presented to us, and which contains such an astonishing number (nearly 200) of new species of Proteaceæ alone, all found since he published his Prodromus. If in one single order so much has been discovered in New Holland, what indeed must there be in that immense country of all other plants!

This species requires the protection of the greenhouse: it flowers in May, growing to the height of two feet and upwards. It should be potted in sandy peat soil, and will increase by cuttings.

Gesneria bulbosa

No. 1724.

GESNERIA BULBOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

We received this by the kindness of Mr. F. Warre, who brought it from Rio Janeiro, where we understand that the roots, which are tuberous and large, are used as food.

With us it appears to require the stove: it grows to the height of six or seven feet, and flowers in July and August. It may be increased by cuttings, or sometimes dividing the roots: the soil should be loam and peat.

Andromeda [illegible]

No. 1725.

ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA *revoluta.*

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the North of Europe: it is a low growing shrubby plant, rarely attaining the height of one foot from the ground, but spreading considerably. Its beautiful flowers are produced in April and May. It is perfectly hardy, and requires to be planted in a border of peat earth and loam: it is readily increased by layers, which will root sufficiently in from one to two years.

No. 1726.

PRIMULA PUSILLA.

Class. PENTANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Canada: we received it from our excellent friend Mr. M'Nab, of Edinburgh: it flowered with us in April.

It is a very delicate plant, of minute growth, and is probably not very long-lived: we have hitherto preserved it in a small pot in loam and peat earth, sheltered in winter in a frame.

No. 1727.

ERICA PATERSONI.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1791. It is of much larger growth than the majority of species, as it will readily attain the height of six feet or more, if duly encouraged with sufficient pot room; in fact it does not flower well till full three feet high. Nothing can be more magnificent than its bright gold coloured blossoms, which appear in May, and are very durable. It will increase by cuttings, and must be planted in peat earth, and kept during winter in a light airy greenhouse, as much exposed as the weather will permit, for if confined the thickly-crowded leaves are sure to suffer from damp.

No. 1728.

ERICA REGERMINANS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1791. It is a bushy short growing sort, and begins to flower in autumn, continuing throughout the whole of the winter and spring. The flowers are very fragrant.

It is easily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth and kept in the airy greenhouse.

Pyrus spectabilis

No. 1729.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

****

This is a most beautiful tree, a native of China, introduced originally by the celebrated Dr. Fothergill. It flowers in April and May, and is perfectly hardy.

It is usually increased by grafting or budding upon the common crabstock, thriving in almost any soil or situation.

Begonia dipetala.

No. 1730.

BEGONIA DIPETALA.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

A native of Bombay, first raised in the Edinburgh Botanical Garden in 1828. The leaves, while the plant is young, have many small white spots on them, which disappear as the plants grow up to flowering: on their surface are many short thorn-shaped hairs. It requires the stove, and produces its pleasing flowers in April. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be potted in light loamy soil.

Oct. 1831.

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Phlox aristata

No. 1731.

PHLOX ARISTATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This delicate little plant is a native of Carolina. It grows from six inches to a foot in height, and flowers in April. Being not sufficiently hardy to bear our winters, it is best to protect it in the greenhouse, where it will prove very ornamental and fragrant.

It is readily propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

del.

Oncidium pumil[illegible]

No. 1732.

ONCIDIUM PUMILUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Brazil, where it grows upon the trunks of trees, in the immense forests of that most interesting, and, as yet, little known country. It is very low in growth, not exceeding a few inches when in full bloom, which with us was in May and June. The flowers are beautifully constructed, and marked with various colours, but require a magnifier to display their pleasing forms, being too small to have their various parts noticed by the naked eye.

It is requisite to preserve the plant at all times in the stove. It succeeds pretty well potted in vegetable earth, and may now and then afford an offset, by way of increase.

oddiges del.

Erica triflora.

No. 1733.

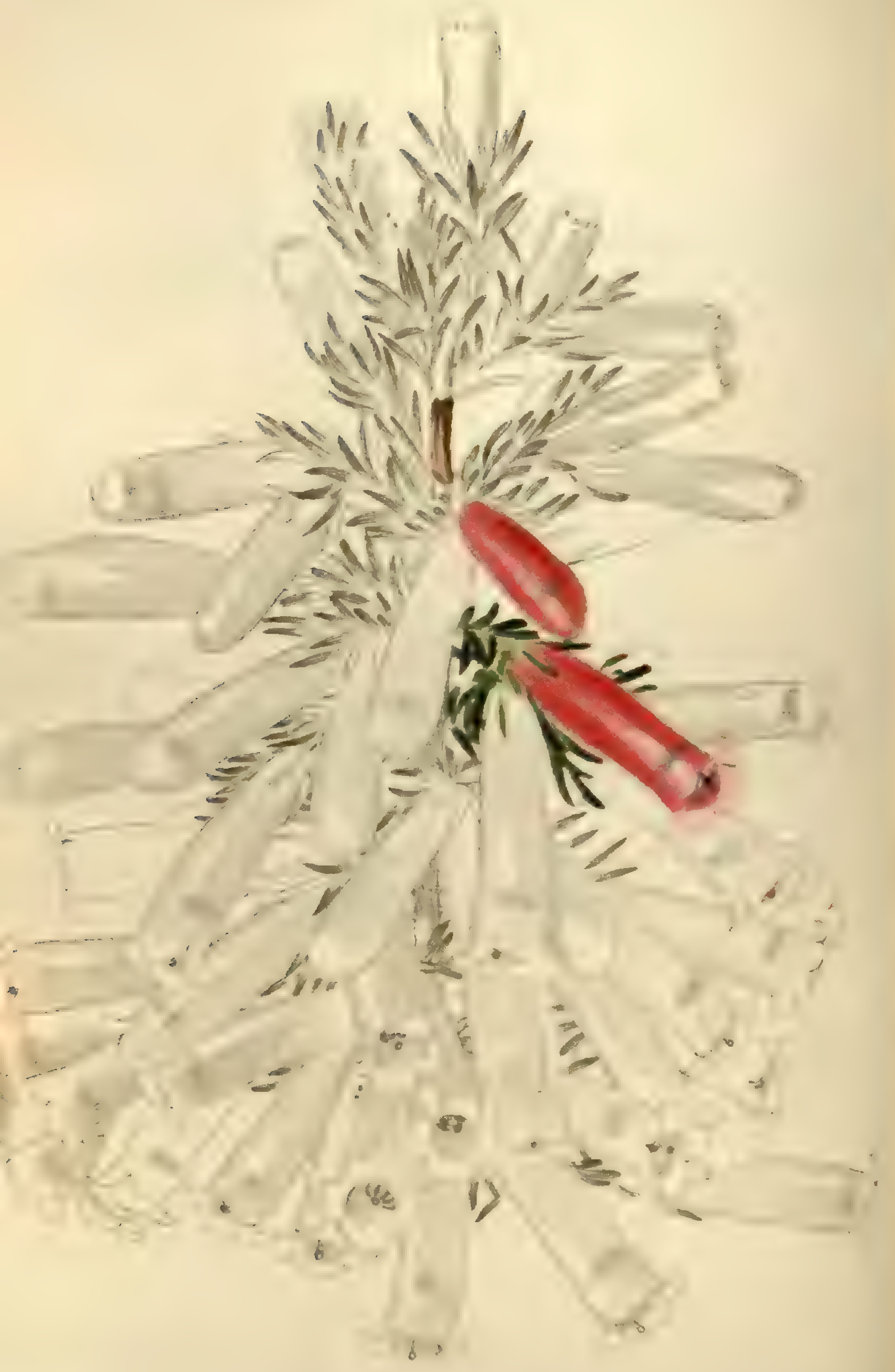
ERICA TRIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced in 1774 from the Cape of Good Hope: it is an upright bushy growing plant, and flowers plentifully in May. The flowers are delicate, but of course not so splendid as many other heaths; nevertheless we consider every one of this favourite genus to be well deserving any pains which may be requisite in its cultivation.

It requires the usual greenhouse protection, and does not strike by cuttings, but occasionally ripens seeds with us, by which it is numerously multiplied. The soil should be peat, and abundance of water should be given to it in dry weather.



Erica cylindrica

No. 1734.

ERICA CYLINDRICA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This splendid sort has been in cultivation probably since 1800. Its flowers are produced in May and June in rich profusion: they are particularly splendid, and often form a spike of two feet in length, densely covered. It is one of the most vigorous growing kinds, and should have particularly large pots, and be watered unsparingly, in default of which it becomes starved, and soon dies. It may be readily increased by cuttings: the soil must be peat.

No. 1735.

AZALEA INDICA *phœnicea.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of China, introduced in 1825 by the Horticultural Society, from whom we received it. It produces its magnificent flowers in May and June, and when planted in a conservatory, and grown to four or five feet high, is exceedingly ornamental.

It may be increased by cuttings freely, and appears to like a shady situation, with great abundance of water: it should be planted in peat earth. We consider it a very choice and beautiful production of the hand of our Benign Creator, that "God Whom we admire, Whom we worship, Whom we entirely love, or, at least, Whom we desire to love above all things: Whom we can neither express in words nor conceive in our thoughts; and the less we are capable of these things, so much the more necessary is it to adore Him with the profoundest humility, and love Him with the greatest intensity and fervour."

G. Loddiges del.

Scilla verna

No. 1736.

SCILLA VERNA.

Class. *HEXANDRIA.* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Britain: it is a maritime plant, found among rocks in Cornwall, on the west coast of Wales, and in several other parts.

It flowers in April, and is a pretty little plant to keep in a small pot in the herbaceous collection. It increases by offsets, and should be planted in sandy loam.

Grevillea [illegible]

No. 1737.

GREVILLEA PLANIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant has been lately introduced from New South Wales. It flowered with us in May and June, growing to the height of two feet. It requires a warm greenhouse in winter, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. We have succeeded in propagating it by cuttings, which grow pretty freely.

No. 1738.

GENISTA HISPANICA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of Spain and the South of France. It was cultivated in 1759 by Miller, but has never become common, being subject to injury from severe frosts. It ought, therefore, to be preserved in winter in a frame. The flowers come out in May and June. In size it is a very low shrub. It may be increased by cuttings, or better by seeds, if they can be obtained, and will grow in any moderately light soil.

Anemone sylvestris

No. 1739.

ANEMONE SYLVESTRIS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Germany, and has been long cultivated in this country. It is a perennial plant, growing about a foot high, and producing its large white flowers in May.

It increases itself freely by the roots, and will thrive in almost any situation, either in pot or out, in light loamy soil.

No. 1740.

OROBUS FISCHERI.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

This pleasing little plant is a native of Russia: it has been named in honour of our friend Dr. Fischer, of the Imperial Garden, St. Petersburgh. It is a hardy perennial, growing about a foot high, with a slender stem, producing its handsome flowers in May and June. It will increase by seeds, which appear to ripen in this country, and should be planted in light loam.

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1831.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1741.

ONOSMA ECHIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the South of Europe: it is perennial, and hardy, flowering with us in June. In height it does not exceed a few inches, and spreads moderately. We have not been able to increase it, which is only to be done by seeds, and these have not been produced with us. The soil should be light loam.

No. 1742.

ERICA TROSSULA *rubra.*

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced by Mr. Lee about 1812. It is an exceedingly beautiful kind, upright in its growth; the flowers are produced in the utmost profusion; usually during the months of April and May.

It requires protection from severe cold in an airy greenhouse, but in all temperate weather should be exposed as much as possible. It will propagate by cuttings, and should be potted in rather large pots in peat earth.

Erica congesta.

No. 1743.

ERICA CONGESTA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a dwarf spreading sort. Each branch produces a head of flowers in the month of June.

It requires the usual cool airy treatment, and increases by cuttings without difficulty. The soil should be peat.

Moræa glaucopis

No. 1744.

VIEUSSEUXIA GLAUCOPIS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A most delicate and beautiful bulbous plant, from the Cape of Good Hope. It has been known for many years, but has always been scarce. It was published by Mr. Curtis, in 1791, as Iris pavonia. He justly observes, that the delicacy of the flower, and the eye-like spot at the base of the petals, render it one of the most striking plants of the genus. The flowers last but a single day, but are followed by others in succession from the same spathe. It increases slowly by offsets, and seems to thrive best when planted in the front of a stove, close to the wall, in sandy peat earth.

No. 1745.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *Pressii.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This very fine variety was raised from seed by Mr. Press, at E. Gray's, Esq. of Hornsey. It is certainly among the best which have been obtained in this country, and flowers with tolerable certainty, especially if the plants are kept pretty hot during the summer, after their shoots have been formed.

It is multiplied by engrafting on the single stock, and requires the same soil and treatment as has been recommended for the others.

No. 1746.

PHYCELLA GLAUCA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received bulbs of this pleasing plant from Mr. Cumming, at Valparaiso, in April last, and they flowered in June. It is evidently the P. ignea var. glauca of the Botanical Magazine, 2687. It has been kept in the greenhouse, potted in light loam and peat, and will probably thrive very well in a border in front of the stove, and increase by offsets, or seeds, which are likely to ripen in this country.

No. 1747.

BOSSIÆA SCOLOPENDRIUM.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* — Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales; introduced in 1792. It is a moderate sized shrub, with straggling branches, and flowers in June. It flourishes if planted out in a conservatory in loam and peat earth, and may be increased by seeds, which should be obtained from its native country, as it seldom produces them here.

The flat branches peculiar to this extraordinary plant, and two or three other kinds, are very interesting: they rarely have any foliage, although now and then a small oval leaf is seen, but soon dropping off.

How continually do we meet with new and diversified forms and modes of vegetable life, each demonstrating the Infinite Wisdom of that glorious Being who has created all things, visible and invisible, by the word of His power; Who preserves all His crea-

tures, for He opens His hand and satisfies the desire of every living thing. The Lord is Righteous in all His ways and Holy in all His works. The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him; to all that call upon Him in truth.

Orchis fuscescens

No. 1748.

ORCHIS FUSCESCENS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of North America, growing on grassy hills in Pennsylvania. The same plant is described by Gmelin (Flora Sibirica, 1—20, tab. 4) as growing in Siberia on the banks of the Lena. His figure gives a good idea of the species.

We received it in February 1831, and it flowered in June, kept in a cold frame, potted in peat and vegetable earth.

In drying, the whole plant is said to become brown, whence its name has been derived.

No. 1749.

EUONYMUS BULLATUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Napal, introduced by Dr. Wallich to the Horticultural Society, who gave it to us with this name. It thrives in the greenhouse, potted in loam and peat, and flowers in May and June. The flowers, though not splendid, have a pleasing and rather singular appearance. The leaves are evergreen, and very large and handsome.

It will increase by cuttings without much difficulty.

No. 1750.

HAKEA REPANDA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was found in 1818, by Mr. Cunningham, on the South-West Coast of New Holland, as we learn from Mr. Brown, in his excellent Supplement to the Proteaceæ in the Prodromus. It grows to four or five feet high, and flowered with us in July.

It requires the greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Dec. 1831.

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1831.

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No. 1751.

LIPARIS PRIOCHILUS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

We bought this plant in 1830 of Mr. Parmentier, who told us that it was from China: it flowered in 1831, continuing several months from June: the whole plant when in bloom is above a foot high. We have drawn a flower magnified, to show the singular form of the lip, resembling the teeth of a saw, which has suggested the name.

It requires the stove constantly, and seems to thrive in vegetable earth with a little sand: it appears to be very slow in its growth, and we have not as yet succeeded in increasing it.

No. 1752.

VISMEA GLABRA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This is from South America: it is a pleasing plant of moderate size, with a shrubby stem and loose branches, flowering in July and August.

It requires the stove heat, and may be increased by cuttings. It thrives in loam and peat soil.

No. 1753.

SPHÆROLOBIUM VIMINEUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, introduced about 1802: it is a low shrubby broom-like plant, with slender wiry branches, which produce flowers nearly their whole length in May and June. Seeds are usually ripened here, whereby of course it is readily increased.

It requires the protection of the green-house in winter, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1754.

CALCEOLARIA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of South America: it was raised first at Edinburgh and Glasgow, two or three years ago. It grows about four feet high, bearing a large loose corymb of very agreeably coloured flowers.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings, or separating the roots, or better by seeds, if they succeed in ripening, which is not always the case: the soil should be light and rich.

No. 1755.

GILLIESIA GRAMINEA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A very curious plant, first discovered by the late Mr. M'Rae, at Valparaiso, whence we received it from Mr. Cumming in April 1831, and it flowered in June. At first sight the flower has greatly the appearance of an orchideous plant, and is certainly a most complex and puzzling production. The root is a kind of long bulb. It requires the greenhouse protection, and appears to increase by separation. The soil should be rich loam.

No. 1756.

GLADIOLUS NATALENSIS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant is a native of Natal, on the South East coast of Africa. It is one of the most splendid subjects with which we are acquainted. We received the bulbs from our worthy friends at the Leyden Botanic Garden, where we first noticed it in 1830. It flowers in August, and grows from three to five feet in height. It bore the winter perfectly well out of doors, in front of our stove, in sandy peat soil, and appears to increase itself by offsets freely.

No art can do justice to the delicate and elaborate pencilling of this exquisite flower; its splendour is inimitable. While contemplating its beauty, let us not forget the All Powerful and most benign Creator, who has formed such things to illustrate His own unspeakable goodness, in giving us such pleasing objects to excite our admiration, and to fill our hearts with gratitude and delight!

No. 1757.

POTENTILLA CALABRA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

A native of Naples and Sicily, lately introduced: we received seeds of it in 1829, from Mr. Schleicher, and it flowered in July 1831.

It is a very neat little perennial plant, distinguished by its small, much divided, silvery leaves, and bright yellow flowers. It appears to be perfectly hardy, and would be a suitable plant for an artificial rock, or may be kept in a small pot in light loamy soil, increasing either by seeds or separating the roots.

No. 1758.

ERICA EMPETROIDES.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1796: it flowers in June and July: the blossoms are remarkably fragrant, having the odour of honey. It grows dwarf and bushy, and requires the usual protection from the cold of winter. It increases by cuttings, and should be potted in peat soil.

Erica calostoma

No. 1759.

ERICA CALOSTOMA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

....

This is usually considered a variety of ventricosa, and is probably a hybrid between it and some other kind. It is an elegant plant, flowers in May and June, and lasts long in bloom. It requires the usual airy greenhouse treatment, and increases readily by cuttings.

No. 1760.

HABRANTHUS PALLIDUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Chili: we received it from our kind friend Mr. George Eglinton, of Valparaiso, in 1830, and it flowered in June 1831. Among the bulbs were others of different colours, ranging between white and red, from which we may infer that it is a cultivated plant. It requires the green-house, and keeps very well in a small pot in light sandy loam, increasing sometimes by offsets.

Jan. 1832.

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1832.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1761.

HABRANTHUS ROBUSTUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Chili and Peru: it has been lately introduced into this country, with many more of this shewy class.

With us it requires the protection of the greenhouse, and flowers in July and August very freely, perfecting its seeds, by which it may be extensively multiplied. It will also increase by offsets: the soil should be light loam.

No. 1762.

ERICA SULPHUREA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced in 1810: it is a bushy plant of moderate size, and flowers in May and June.

It must be preserved in a light airy green-house in winter, with as much exposure as possible. The soil should be peat, and it may be readily increased by cuttings.

Erica metulaeflora

No. 1763.

ERICA METULÆFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1798. It is a dwarf slow growing kind, and produces its flowers in July and August. The usual precautions are requisite for its protection. It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth.

No. 1764.

CERATOCHILUS OCULATUS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

We received this extraordinary plant in 1829, from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa, in New Spain: it flowered in June 1831. The flowers, which hang down, as represented in the reduced outline, are most curiously formed and fragrant: they are sprinkled over in almost every part with innumerable spots, most of which are annular. Near the base of the Labellum are two very large ones, like eyes, which add greatly to the elegance of the flower.

It thrives very well in a shady part of our stove, potted in vegetable earth and a little sand, and will increase by dividing the bulbs.

What a wonderful example have we here of the power and goodness of the Almighty Creator, in forming objects so replete with beauty for our delight! Never, never surely, can we sufficiently admire and adore our

Heavenly Father for His glorious works of creation; but

> "The more our spirits are enlarged on earth
> "The deeper draught shall they receive of Heaven.
> "Heaven's King, Thy Face unveiled consummates
> "bliss,
> "Redundant bliss, which fills that mighty void
> "The whole Creation leaves in human hearts."

No. 1765.

LAGERSTRŒMIA INDICA *rosea.*

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of China: we received it from our very kind friend Mr. Reeves, in 1825, with some other varieties of this elegant plant. Planted in a conservatory, it flowered in August and September. It is deciduous, and by no means tender; it will even live out of doors against a wall, but is then usually killed to the ground, springing up every year afresh from the root. The greenhouse protection is therefore most suitable for it. It readily strikes by cuttings, and should be planted in rich loamy soil.

Lithospermum purpuro cœruleum.

No. 1766.

LITHOSPERMUM PURPURO-CŒRULEUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This is a pretty little perennial plant, found in many parts of Europe, and in some places in Britain. It produces its lively flowers in May and June.

It may be increased by separating the root, and grows very well in a pot or border, in loamy soil.

...ad. nat. del.

Pleurothallis Lanceana.

No. 1767.

PLEUROTHALLIS LANCEANA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

....

We received this plant in June 1831, from our kind friend Mr. Lance, of Surinam, who has sent us home many interesting plants; and in grateful recollection of this, we could not do better than name this new species after him. It appears to grow upon trees, and flowered here in August. It requires the stove at all seasons, and seems to succeed pretty well, like the others of this genus, potted in vegetable earth: it will most probably increase occasionally by dividing its roots.

No. 1768.

LEUCOCORYNE ODORATA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of mountains in Chili: we received it in April 1831, from Mr. Cumming, of Valparaiso, and it flowered in August: the blossoms are curiously constructed, and fragrant.

It seems to require the greenhouse, and will increase by offsets: the soil should be light loam.

No. 1769.

PHYCELLA IGNEA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is another Chilian plant, received with the preceding article from Valparaiso. It flowered during the summer months, and seems to grow very freely in the greenhouse, and also in the sheltered border fronting the stove, where we expect it will endure the winter.

It produces its seeds, whereby it may be rapidly multiplied, and likewise forms offsets from the bulbs: the soil should be rich loam.

No. 1770.

PENÆA MUCRONATA.

Class. *TETRANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been some time cultivated in this country, but has always been scarce. It is a neat little shrubby plant, with many branches. The flowers are produced in July.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, and will increase by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Feb. 1832.

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1832.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

[illegible] del.

Habranthus pratensis

No. 1771.

HABRANTHUS PUMILUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing plant is a native of Chili, lately introduced. From its bulbous root grow up a few leaves and a flower stem, about six inches high, which is produced during the summer months. The flowers are often followed by seeds, which ripen in this country, by which it is readily multiplied, as it is also occasionally by offsets.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in light sandy loam.

Escallonia flor

No. 1772.

ESCALLONIA FLORIBUNDA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Monte Video: we received it a few years since from France. It is nearly or quite hardy, and flowers in the month of September, when it makes a pretty appearance. It is an evergreen shrub of moderate growth; may be increased by cuttings, and will thrive in almost any soil.

No. 1773.

POLYGALA MICRANTHA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1800. It is a delicate little shrubby plant, flowering in spring and summer; the blossoms, though small, are lively, and of an agreeable colour.

It is seldom very long lived, but increases without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat, and preserved in the greenhouse during the winter season.

Caralluma crenulata

No. 1774.

CARALLUMA CRENULATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Ava, on sandy mountains on the the right of the Irawaddi river, where it was discovered by the indefatigable Dr. Wallich; by him it was introduced into the Horticultural Society's garden, whence we obtained it in 1830.

It grows about six inches in height, and flowered in September: the flowers are beautiful: if approached too near, they smell disagreeably; but as the scent is not diffusive, it is not at all perceivable at a little distance. It requires the stove, and will increase by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy loam.

Aceras anthropophora.

No. 1775.

ACERAS ANTHROPOPHORA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

A native of the southern part of Europe; in England, usually in old chalk-pits, or dry pastures. It has been called Man Orchis, from the sort of resemblance of the labellum to the human arms and legs. It grows about a foot high, and flowers in May and June. It does not like cultivation much, but may be kept for a time in a pot, in soil similar to that in which it grows naturally, and preserved in winter in a cold frame.

Zygopetalon maxillaris

No. 1776.

ZYGOPETALON MAXILLARIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Rio Janeiro: we received it in 1829 from our valued friend Mr. F. Warre: it flowered in August 1831. The leaves are about a foot long, and the flower-stems two-thirds of their length. The lip is very broad, and on its disk, surrounding the column, is a fleshy production resembling the lower jaw beset with teeth, which has suggested the name.

It requires the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth with a little sand. It may be occasionally increased by separating the root, which is somewhat creeping.

Almost every importation from South America contains something new in this increasingly interesting family. A few years since only two or three species were in cultivation, and now they are almost innumerable, while each newly-discovered kind is as diversified from every other, and as marvellous in its form, as the very first.

But how astonishing are all God's works! the more we endeavour to search into them, the more wonderful do we ever find them: surely, "The glory of the Lord shall endure for ever; the Lord shall rejoice in His works. Thou sendest forth Thy spirit, they are created; and Thou renewest the face of the earth."

Erica relaxans

No. 1777.

ERICA CELSIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1810, by Mr. Rollisson, who named it after Mr. Cels, of Paris. It is a delicate plant, and bears its beautiful flowers in May and June. It requires the usual treatment of an airy greenhouse in winter; will strike by cuttings, and should be potted in peat soil.

No. 1778.

ERICA LINNÆANA *superba.*

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised about 1806, and is believed to be a hybrid plant. It is without exception the fastest in growth of all the heaths, shooting sometimes three feet or more in a single season. Its flowers are very beautiful: they are produced in the summer months.

It is easily increased by cuttings, and should be kept in an airy greenhouse during winter, and potted in peat earth, in large-sized pots.

No. 1779.

HUNNEMANIA FUMARIÆFOLIA.

Class. Order.
POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of Mexico, introduced in 1827 by our much-lamented friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. It appears to flourish best in a greenhouse, where it flowers during the summer months in long succession. It is perhaps something more than biennial, although evidently a short-lived plant: occasionally it will perfect its seeds, by which it is easily multiplied. The name has been conferred by Mr. Sweet, in honour of Mr. John Hunneman, who is well known to most botanists from his extensive foreign scientific correspondence, and the many plants he has consequently introduced during a long series of years: it would be difficult to select one more deserving the honour.

Oxalis mauritiana

No. 1780.

OXALIS MAURITIANA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

This pleasing little plant is a native of the Isle of France: it was introduced in 1810, and flowers in September and October. We formerly kept it in the stove, but find now that it does quite as well in the greenhouse. The bulbs produce offsets freely, by which it multiplies itself. The soil should be sandy peat.

March 1832.

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1832.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Cala... macilenta

No. 1781.

CALATHEA MACILLENTA.

Class. *MONANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, and was introduced by the Horticultural Society, at whose sale, in 1830, we purchased it. It is a slender plant, growing about two feet high, and flowering in succession during the autumnal months. It is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove. The soil should be rich loam: it will increase by separating the root occasionally.

No. 1782.

OXALIS BOWIEANA.

Class. DECANDRIA — Order. PENTAGYNIA.

....

This is a magnificent species, lately introduced from the Cape, and has been named after Mr. Bowie, who is said to have discovered and sent it home. Its flowering stems are upwards of a foot in height, and are produced in succession for a considerable time during summer.

The bulbs increase by offsets, and should be potted in rich loam, and preserved in the greenhouse.

Calceolaria bicolor.

No. 1783.

CALCEOLARIA BICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Peru, from whence it was sent, in 1829, to Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh garden, who communicated it to us. It is a soft shrubby kind, growing to two feet in height, and producing its pleasing flowers during most of the summer. It is necessary to keep it in winter in an airy greenhouse: it will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in rich light earth.

Dorstenia tubicina.

No. 1784.

DORSTENIA TUBICINA.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*TETRANDRIA.*

We received this curious little plant in 1831, from Mr. Lockhart, of Trinidad: it continued in flower for several months during the summer and autumn.

It requires the stove, and thrives, potted in light loam, increasing by separating the roots.

It appears also to be a native of Peru, being figured, by Ruiz and Pavon, Fl. Peruviana, pl. 102. The roots, which are fragrant, are used in that country for the same purposes as the Contrayerva.

Hedychium urophyllum

No. 1785.

HEDYCHIUM UROPHYLLUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This is a native of India: it was sent home by Dr. Wallich to the Horticultural Society, by whom it was communicated to us. Its flowers are produced in the month of September: they are shewy and fragrant: the stems are nearly five feet in height.

It requires the stove, and should be potted in rich loam, with rather large pots. The roots may be divided successfully for increase.

No. 1786.

OLEA FRAGRANS.

Class. *DIANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This most odoriferous plant is cultivated in Japan, Cochin China, and China, where it is greatly esteemed, and the flowers are said to be used for scenting Tea. With us it requires the greenhouse, in which it should be constantly preserved. It is increased by layers or cuttings, and flourishes in loam and peat, with a portion of vegetable earth: the flowers are produced at various seasons. When their small size is considered, the scent is astonishing, and so diffusive, that we distinctly noticed it when in bloom on the back wall of our greenhouse, at considerably more than one hundred yards distance.

The variety of fragrance in flowers is a most wonderful proof of the power of our Almighty Creator, and of His unspeakable goodness, in forming such things for our pleasure and delight. While we are partaking of those enjoyments, how much are

they enhanced and multiplied if we are blessed with hearts sensible of the favour, and rising up with constant gratitude and adoring love, to our most benign and most merciful Father!!

No. 1787.

ERICA REFLEXA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

A very elegant species, introduced by Mr. Hibbert, about 1800: it flowers in summer and autumn, commonly growing to about the height of two feet.

It requires the usual protection of a light airy greenhouse in winter, and is propagated with facility by cuttings, which should be potted in peat earth.

No. 1788.

ERICA ELATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this gigantic species in 1793, from Cape seeds. It grows very freely, and rarely flowers till it has attained the height of five or six feet, which by giving it pretty large pots it will do at about the age of three years. The flowers are very large and splendid; they are produced during the summer months.

It requires the airy greenhouse treatment, and will strike freely by cuttings, which should be potted in peat soil.

No. 1789.

ORNITHOGALUM LONGIBRACTEATUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This is a slender bulbous plant, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1812. The leaves are long and weak, and the flower stem rises nearly two feet, sometimes blooming in the spring, and a second time in autumn.

It requires the greenhouse, and will sometimes increase by offsets: the soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1790.

FRANKENIA PAUCIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a slender shrubby plant, seldom growing much above a foot in height. It is a native of New Holland, and requires the protection of an airy greenhouse in winter. It produces its pretty flowers in August and September, never very full, but continuing long in succession.

It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

April 1832.

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1832.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1791.

JUSTICIA VENUSTA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant is a native of India, growing on mountains in Bengal. It was brought by Dr. Wallich to the Horticultural Society, from whom we received it.

Its flowers are usually produced in the autumn in profusion. It is necessary to keep it constantly in the stove.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

Erica undulata

No. 1792.

ERICA UNDULATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This was raised a few years since by Mr. Rollisson: it grows low and bushy, and flowers in summer. The waving outline of the flower gives it the appearance rather of something blighted or imperfect, but this seems constantly to prevail.

It requires the airy greenhouse protection in winter, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1793.

ERICA DICKINSONI.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1810. It is a moderate sized plant, and flowers in July and August.

It requires the usual treatment and protection, and will propagate by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Camellia japonica *Althæiflora.*

No. 1794.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *altheaflora.*

Class.	*Order.*
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

* * * * * * * *

This was raised by Mr. Chandler, in 1819. It is an excellent variety, the flowers being large and rich in colour, freely produced, and lasting long. It is increased by engrafting upon the single stock.

Our drawing was made in November: through the warmth of the season many of the Camellias flowered then which usually open in spring. With occasionally a little artificial heat, this beautiful family might always be brought into flower during autumn and winter, which would be very desirable to persons residing in the country at that time, and removing to town in the spring; such are often complaining that they do not see their Camellias flower, from their absence.

Hedychium

No. 1795.

HEDYCHIUM ACUMINATUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

A native of Napal, discovered by Dr. Wallich, and sent home by him in 1819. Although not equal in beauty to some of this splendid genus, it is very fragrant, and a desirable plant for a stove: its height is usually from two to three feet, and it flowers in the autumn.

The soil should be rich loam. It propagates itself by the roots plentifully.

No. 1796.

CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This was cultivated by Miller in 1739: it is a native of India, and flowers abundantly in the autumn. It should be kept in a warm greenhouse, where it will grow freely, but usually loses its leaves in winter.

It may be increased by cuttings, or better by seeds, which are generally sent home in the Bengal collections. The soil should be rich loam.

Geodorum dilatatum

No. 1797.

GEODORUM DILATATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

A native of India, growing in the ground in moist vallies, among hills. It was introduced in 1800, and, preserved in the stove, flowers in the summer. It thrives in loam and peat, with a proportion of saw-dust, but has always been scarce, as it rarely produces any increase.

It is a graceful and pleasing plant; the flowers are of a complex and beautiful form, and their parts, viewed through a microscope, very interesting, as are indeed those of all the individuals of this vast class.

The mind which is brought by Divine Grace to contemplate these things, as all formed by the hand of Infinite Wisdom, may well exclaim, "Great and marvellous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty: just and true are Thy ways, Thou King of saints. Who shall not fear Thee, O Lord, and glorify Thy Name? for Thou only art Holy: for all nations shall come and worship before Thee."

No. 1798.

SALVIA GRAHAMI.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Mexico, introduced by J. G. Graham, Esq. to the Horticultural Society's garden, whence we received it. It is a soft shrubby plant, with shewy flowers, produced during great part of the summer and autumn.

In winter it must be preserved in the greenhouse, and is readily propagated by cuttings: the soil should be rich loam.

Loddiges del.

Smilax sagittæfolia.

No. 1799.

SMILAX SAGITTÆFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIŒCIA	*HEXANDRIA.*

A native of China: we raised it from seeds many years since: of late it has flowered every year in the autumn. The leaves are evergreen, of pleasing form and colour, and the plant is seldom more than a foot in height.

It will increase by separating the roots occasionally: the soil should be loam and peat, and the greenhouse is necessary for its preservation during winter.

No. 1800.

DAPHNE CNEORUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This exquisitely fragrant and beautiful plant is a native of Switzerland, Austria, and other parts of Europe, on mountains. It is said to have been cultivated in 1739.

It is perfectly hardy, and flowers in April and May: it may be increased by layers, and also by grafting upon the Mezereon or the Wood Laurel. The soil should be loam and peat. Admirers of these charming plants may easily enjoy their sweetness for several months by giving some of them a little gentle stove heat from January in succession till the natural season, for they will bear forcing extremely well.

INDEX TO VOL. XVIII.

		No.
Aceras anthropophora -	*Man Orchis* - - - -	1775
Andromeda polifolia *grandiflora* - - - - - -	*Large-flowered Rosemary Andromeda* -	1714
. . . . *revoluta*	*Rolled-leaved do.* - -	1725
Anemone acutipetela - -	*Sharp-petalled Anemone* - - - - - -	1704
. . . . . . sylvestris - -	*Wood Anemone* - - -	1739
Arabis undulata - - -	*Waved-leaved Arabis* -	1710
Aubrietia purpurea - -	*Purple Aubrietia* - -	1706
Azalea Indica *phœnicea* -	*Purple Indian Azalea*	1785
Begonia dipetala - - -	*Two petalled Begonia* -	1790
Berberis aquifolium -	*Holly-leaved Berbery* -	1718
. . . . . glumacea - -	*Glumaceous do.* - - -	1701
Bignonia gracilis - - -	*Slender Bignonia* - -	1705
Bossiæa Scolopendrium -	*Plank Plant* - - - -	1747
Calathea longibracteata -	*Long-bracted Calathea*	1719
. . . . . . macillenta - -	*Slender do.* - - - -	1781
Calceolaria bicolor - -	*Two-coloured Calceolaria* - - - - - -	1783
. . . . purpurea - -	*Purple do.* - - - -	1754
Camellia japonica *althæiflora* - - - - - -	*Hollyhock-flowered Camellia* - - - - -	1794
. . . . *Pressii*	*Press's do.* - - - -	1745
. . . . *Rossii*	*Ross's do.* - - - -	1707
Caralluma crenulata - -	*Crenulate Caralluma* -	1774
Cattleya guttata - - - -	*Spotted Cattleya* - -	1715
Ceratochilus oculatus - -	*Spotted Ceratochilus* -	1764
Crotalaria laburnifolia -	*Laburnam-leaved Crotalaria* - - - - -	1796
Daphne cneorum - - -	*Trailing Daphne* - -	1800
Dorstenia tubicina - - -	*Tube-flowered Dorstenia* - - - - - - -	1784
Erica calostoma - - -	*Fine-mouthed Heath* -	1759
. . . Celsiana - - - -	*Cels's do.* - - - - -	1777
. . . congesta - - - -	*Close-headed do.* - -	1743
. . . cylindrica - - -	*Cylindrical do.* - - -	1734
. . . Dickinsoni - - -	*Dickinson's do.* - - -	1793
. . . elata - - - - -	*Tall do.* - - - - -	1788

		No.
Erica empetroides - - -	*Honey-scented Heath* -	1758
. . . linnæana *superba*	- *Superb Spiked do.* - -	1778
. . . metulæflora - -	- *Ninepin do.* - - - -	1763
. . . patersoni - - -	- *Paterson's do.* - - -	1727
. . . plumosa - - -	- *Feathered do.* - - -	1702
. . . reflexa - - -	- *Reflexed do.* - - - -	1787
. . . regerminans - -	- *Regerminating do.* - -	1728
. . . serratifolia - -	- *Saw-leaved do.* - - -	1703
. . . sulphurea - -	- *Sulphur-coloured do.* -	1762
. . . tenuiflora - - -	- *Carnation-scented do.* -	1717
. . . triflora - - -	- *Three-flowered do.* - -	1733
. . . trossula *rubra* -	- *Red delicate do.* - - -	1742
. . . vestita *blanda* -	- *Blush-clothed do.* - -	1716
. . . undulata - - -	- *Waved tubed do.* - -	1792
Escallonia floribunda -	- *Many-flowered Escallonia* - - - - - -	1772
Euonymus bullatus -	- *Large-leaved Euonymus*	1749
Euphorbia splendens -	- *Splendid Euphorbia* -	1713
Frankenia pauciflora -	- *Few-flowered Frankenia* - - - - - -	1790
Genista hispanica - -	- *Prickly Spanish Broom*	1738
Geodorum dilatatum -	- *Dilated-lipped Geodorum* - - - - - -	1797
Gesneria bulbosa - -	- *Bulbous Gesneria* - -	1724
Gilliesia graminea - -	- *Grass-leaved Gilliesia* -	1755
Gladiolus natalensis -	- *Natal Gladiolus* - -	1756
Govenia superba - -	- *Superb Govenia* - -	1709
Grevillea planifolia -	- *Flat-leaved Grevillea* -	1737
. . . . . . sulphurea -	- *Sulphur-coloured do.* -	1723
Habranthus pallidus -	- *Pale Habranthus* - -	1760
. . . . pumilus -	- *Dwarf do.* - - - -	1771
. . . . robustus -	- *Robust do.* - - - -	1761
Hakea repanda - - -	- *Repand Hakea* - - -	1750
Hedychium acuminatum -	*Pointed-leaved Hedychium* - - - - -	1795
. . . . urophyllum -	*Tailed-leaved do.* - -	1785
Hunnemannia fumariæfolia - - - - - -	*Fumitory-leaved Hunnemannia* - - - -	1779
Iberis tenoreana - - -	*Tenore's Candytuft* -	1721
Justicia venusta - - -	*Beautiful Justicia* -	1791

		No.
Lagerstrœmia indica *rosea* - - - - - - - -	*Rose-coloured Lagerstrœmia* - - - -	1765
Leucocoryne odorata - -	*Sweet-scented Leucocoryne* - - -	1768
Liparis priochilus - - -	*Saw-lipped Liparis* -	1751
Lithospermum purpuro-cœruleum - - - - -	*Purple-Blue Gromwell*	1766
Olea fragrans - - - -	*Sweet-scented Olive* -	1786
Oncidium pumilum - -	*Dwarf Oncidium* - -	1732
Onosma echioides - - -	*Echium-like Onosma* -	1741
Orchis fuscescens - - -	*Brownish Orchis* - -	1748
Ornithogalum longibracteatum - - - - - - -	*Long bracted Ornithogalum* - - - -	1789
Orobus Fischeri - - -	*Fisher's Vetch* - - -	1740
Oxalis Bowieana - - -	*Bowie's Oxalis* - - -	1782
. . . . Mauritiana - - -	*Mauritius do.* - - -	1780
Penæa marginata - - -	*Marginated Penæa* -	1770
Phlox aristata - - - -	*Bearded Phlox* - - -	1731
. . . . procumbens - -	*Trailing do.* - - -	1722
Phycella glauca - - -	*Glaucous Phycella* -	1746
. . . . . . ignea - - - -	*Fiery do.* - - - -	1769
Pimelea diosmæfolia - -	*Diosma-leaved Pimelea*	1708
Pleurothallis Lanceana -	*Lance's Pleurothallis* -	1767
Polygala micrantha - -	*Small-flowered Polygala* - - - - -	1773
Potentilla Calabra - - -	*Calabrian Potentilla* -	1757
Primula pusilla - - - -	*Weak Primrose* - -	1726
Pultenæa mucronata - -	*Pointed-leaved Pultenæa* - - - - -	1711
Pyrus spectabilis - - -	*Shewy Crab* - - - -	1729
Ruellia Sabiniana - - -	*Sabine's Ruellia* - -	1712
Salvia Grahami - - - -	*Graham's Sage* - -	1798
Schivereckia Podolica -	*Polish Schivereckia* -	1720
Scilla verna - - - - -	*Spring Squill* - - -	1736
Smilax sagittæfolia - -	*Arrow-leaved Smilax* -	1799
Sphærolobium vimineum	*Twiggy Sphærolobium*	1753
Vieusseuxia glaucopis - -	*Grey-eyed Vieusseuxia*	1744
Vismea glabra - - - -	*Smooth Vismea* - - -	1752
Zygopetalon maxillare -	*Toothed Zygopetalon* -	1776

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